THE RECENT FIRE.

Unexplained Delay in Searching for the Supposed Dead.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The Water Supply Under Consideration-Defeets of the Distribution System.

The developments in regard to the great fire yesterwere not of a startling nature, but public interest in the calamity was maintained, and many curious avenue trying to catch a glimpse of the ruins-With the exception of two towering chimneys and the been levelled to the ground the scene was unchanged, and from appearances it is not likely that the whole truth of the disaster will be known for some days vet. No attempt was made at removing the debris, so as to get at the bodies, and when the work of exhomaon will begin is still a matter of doubt. Indeed, there seems to be no one to undertake this important duty, and the indisposition of the Fire Department to assume the work was the subject of very general remark among all classes of citizens "It is as much the duty of the Fire Commissioners to see that the dead bodies are res ened from the ruins as that the walls and chimneys thrown down to prevent any further disaster, was a remark that was on many lips. "To wait for the owners of the property to clear away the debris before an attempt is made to rescue the remains of the victims is simply barbarous," said an energotic individual who had vainly tried to pass the police and get upon the ground "It is an exhibition of shocking inhumanity," cried another, "and shows how utterly the authorities in New York disregard the most sacred of duties. In any other city the dead would have been cared for long before this. It is simply inhuman to sllow the remains of the victims to lie in the heaps of brick and morter for so many days and all the while keep the triends of the missing men whole community in suspense." strong feeling prevails that the duties to the dead are too apt to be disregarded in this city in the case of a great calamity, and something like a shudder has passed over the community at the disthat the bodies of the victims are recovered from the scene of a great conflagration. WHERE THE VICTIMS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE.

It is as yet impossible to get any definite idea of the number of persons actually killed. It is not believed, however, that the few workmen reported missing at the station house up to last night constitute the entire ist. Some of the police contend that the whole number of casualties will not exceed ten, but others think that the inquiries for missing friends at the station house are not a just criterion by which to measure the loss of life. "Many of the workmen in Hale's factory," they argue, "were young men without families or friends in the city, while in other cases relatives might refrain from conveying their lears to the police until the bodies are exhumed, because at this time they know as much about the matter as the police can tell them." The place where the dead are supposed to be is in close proximity to Walker's coal yard, where the huge pile of charcoal is still smouldering, but charred remains may be discovered in unsuspected places. The debris covers not only the site of the factory, but the sidewalk, and indeed the cutire pavement in Thirty-fifth street, and it may be found that the missing men met their death in distant parts of the building and on the four sides in their fruitless efforts to escape. But in whatever part of the ruins the victims may be found it is feared that their remains will be disfigured beyond recognition, and it is a theory, freely advanced, that owing to the extreme heat, both during the conflagration and since, the budies may have seen entirely consumed. To sustain this theory the Brocktyn Thoute Bre is quoted, where the recognizable bodies were all found in the mass where they had been precipitated from the sairway, while the solated ones were charred and burned beyond recognition. The heat of the Teath avenue fire is believed to have been greater than that of the Brocktyn Theatre, so that, after all, the conflagration may have concealed part of the horrors which it is believed the excavations will reveal.

THE WORK YESTEMBAY.

During the day thousands of people visited the scene of the desaster. Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets were the principal points of interest, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police could keep back from the roins those whose interest and curiosity led them to the spot. The firemen of Hook and Laider Company No. 4 were working nobly in pulling down the dangerous walls of Hale's paine featers. a theory, freely advanced, that owing to the extreme

from the roins those whose interest and curiosity led them to the spot. The firemen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 were working nobly in pulling down the dangerous walls of Hale's piano factory. About twenty-five men, with numerous assistants with ropes and pulleys were engaged in this service from an early hour in the morning until evening. The upper part of the walls on Thirty-fifth street seemed to be poorly constructed, but the base appeared substantial and weil built. It was only after the most determined efforts that the slender upper walls were brought down, the ropes of the men breaking continually, and sending the workers tumbling over each other among the rough and jagged piles of het bricks. Several of the firemen were soverely bruised from this cause, and their clothing badly torn. Three horses were found early in the day, on the south side of Thirty-fifth street; two were believed to belong to an ice desier, Mr. Kennedy, and the other to Mr. Hunt, who is a dealer in pickles. Of course they were simply blackened and charred skeletons of horses. A roporter found one of the workmen in Hale's factory as German, August Frick, who was contemplating the stepris to the west of the ruins on Thirty-fifth street. He said:—"I am sure there are twenty or thirty people buried there; I saw them fall myself from the windows when I came ruishing out from the second story, blissled with smoke. It's a shame they don't dig them out!" The windows of houses in view of the ruins were crowded all day by persons curious to see the falling walls, and on Tenth avenue some young men were inconsiderate enough to indule in small wagers of money and beer as to which direction the walls would come down, and how long it would take to demolish them.

One of the family of Mr. Hale said that a telegram had been received from the proprietor of the piano

molish them.

One of the family of Mr. Hale said that a telegram had been received from the proprietor of the piano factory from some place in the West, and that he was bastening hotne as last as possible. He has depatched a message to his agent, Mr. Stone, to have full particulars of the calamity wired to him, but it was not expected that he could reach this city before Friday svening.

a message to the calamity wired to him, but it was not expected that he could reach this city before Friday ivening.

LOSRES AND INSURANCES.

One point has attracted considerable attention, and that is the disparity of the losses and insurances in local companies. Out of nearly \$300,000 msurance on the burned property, fully \$250,000 was in foreign companies. Hale's risks, with a single exception, were taken by out of town companies, as will be seen from the following lest of his insurances:—Albemaric, Virginia, \$2,500; Hitternia, Newark, \$2,500; Trade, New Jersey, \$2,500; Millville, New Jersey, \$2,500; Humbolet, Newark, \$2,500; Millville, New Jersey, \$2,500; Humbolet, Newark, \$2,500; Farmville, Virginia, \$2,500; Grinan, \$2,500; Farmville, Virginia, \$2,500; Farmville, Virginia, \$2,500; Grinan-American, Pittsburg, \$2,500; Hambliton, New York, \$1,500; Germania, New Orieans, \$2,500; Managunk, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Springfeld, \$2,500; Grinan-American, Pittsburg, \$2,500; Hambliton, New York, \$1,500; Germania, New Orieans, \$2,500; Gamacunk, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Springfeld, \$2,500; Gamacunk, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Springfeld, \$2,500; Gunneciteut, \$2,500; City of Providence, \$2,500; Gamacunk, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Springfeld, \$2,500; Gunneciteut, \$2,500; City of Providence, \$2,500; Autora, Virginia, \$1,250; Hombolut, Pittsburg, \$1,250; Practine, New York, \$2,500; Mississippi Valley, Memphis, \$2,000. Total, \$50,500. Her thought, Pittsburg, \$1,250; Practine, New York, \$2,500; Mississippi Valley, Memphis, \$2,000. Total, \$50,500. Her thought, Pittsburg, \$1,250; Practine, New York, \$2,500; Mississippi Valley, Memphis, \$2,000. Total, \$50,500. Her thought, Pittsburg, \$1,250; Practine, New York, \$2,500; Mississippi Valley, Memphis, \$2,000. Total, \$50,500. Her thought, Pittsburg, \$1,250; Practine, New York, \$2,500; Mississippi Valley, Memphis, \$2,000. Total, \$50,500. Her thought, Pittsburg, \$1,250; Practine, New York, \$2,500; Mississippi Valley, Memphis, \$2,000; Practine, Practine, Practine, Practine, Practine, Practine, Practi

THE WATER SUPPLY-HOW IT MEETS THE EMERGENCY OF FIRE--THE SYSTEM OF DIS-

the reservoirs per twenty-four hours and is distribneed throughout the city. This may be regarded as a | CREEDMOOR. strem passing from Croton Lake through the aque duct and reservoir direct into the city mains old and new reservoirs at the Contral Park and the Forty-second street recervoir hold and can be relied in case of need for 1,000,000,000 gallons more. This weard seem enough for any and all emergencies if the distribution system were perfect. Such, howsystem of arteries of distribution was planned and the system is not adequate at many points to the sup-ply of ateam fro cugines. The system of

out the city and so many considerations would easier to determine what amount of water to determine what amount of water to determine what amount of water the control of t

and this and a head of the appropriations. The department thinks that larger mains, to act in some sort as reservoirs, are necessary, with large hydrants at central points.

FIRE DEPARTMENT VIEWS.

In an interview with Carl Jensen, secretary to the Board of Fire Commissioners, the former said that as a rule the hydrants have been attached to small pipes. A change had been recommended recently. The Public Works Department have done excellent work on our recommendation. They have recently put down large mains on Broadway. As to the engines of the department the smaller ones pump 300 gallons per minute and the larger ones as high as 600 gallons, per minute and the larger ones as high as 600 gallons, out the general antiquated system throughing the fault as to the water supply less in the general antiquated system throughing the forty boats with large steam numps, that might do some good along the water front and would be good for their own protection. They, however, could not be compelled to go out of their course by the department in case of fires. As to fire boats, the department had the Haveneyer, known as engine No. 43. She supplies four strong streams of water by means of powerful pumps. Baxter & Co.'s wrecking steamer Fuller is also supplied with large fire pumps, make the department can send for and hire hor when needed, and the department can send for and hire hor when needed, and the department can send for and hire hor when needed, and the department with Assistant Chief Engineer Shea, of the Fire Department, with reference to the present water supply and the lesson of the late fire, that gentleman said:—'This is the first case in my experience where now at those on Tenth avenue, it was high ground and the pipes were small. The pressure now at the hydrant on Thirty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue, is only five pounds per square inch. We should have from litteen to eighteen pounds of pressure. If

BROOKLYN PAINT FACTORY BURNEI

A fire broke out about half-past seven o'clock vi terday morning in the paint, color and sand paper works of J. R. Wardell & Co., on Degraw street, near Classon avenue, Brooklys, and the building, a three story frame structure, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The fire originated from a delect in the flue, which ignited the wood over the boiler. Acting Chief Engineer Farrelly caused the second Acting Chief Engineer Farrelly caused the second alarm to be sounded, as he found that there was a scarcity of water in the vicinity of the fire. The department engine companies gave a hasty response to the summons, and so in there was a number of ample streams playing upon the adjoining toucment houses, which for a time were in imminent peril of destruction, one building, a three story house, belonging to the Maitmore estate, was burned, causing a loss of \$1,000. The loss on the factory and the machinery was \$15,000, and the damage to stock \$10,000. The office of the company is at No. 52 Beekman street, this city. Seteral people are thrown out of employment by reason of the fire. The insurances on the property, which is twided among twelve companies, amount to \$66,250.

HUDSON RITER TUNNEL.

The award of the Commissioners appointed by the In view of the lesson of the late fire the question before the city is not what the actual amount of water supplied to the city is, for that is adequate, but what the facilities for distribution are, and what amount of water the facilities for distribution are, and what amount of water the fire Department in case of need can roly upon at a given point. The city uses \$0,000,000 gailors of water per day; that is to say, that amount passes from the Croton Aqueduct futo Supreme Court of New Jesey for the condemnation

The British Team Keeping Up Their Average.

FINE PRACTICE BY THE AMERICANS

A Falling Score for the Louisianians-California Team's Arrival.

The last regular practice that the two internagreat match took place at Creedmoor yesterday. Like the day previous the weather was excellent for the sport. The wind, however, which blew from half-past four to half-past six o'clock as indicated by the dial, was noon, the sky being somewhat overcast, the tempera-ture ranged rather low, but the light was strong and well diffused, without being glaring. Shooting, as usual, commenced a little before eleven o'clock, and was finished at a quarter after five. The rival marksmen did their best to make a good record, believing that "coming events cast their shadows before." At the 800 yards range the British made 543 and the Americans 541, leaving the English team 1 point shead, for the first time at any d'stance. At the 900 yards butts the Americans registered 552 points and the British 553, thus leav-ing the former 18 points ahead, counting both ranges. When the practice was finished at 1,000 yards it was found that the Americans had 527 points to their credit, while the British carned 507. After footing up the scores it appeared that the team total of the best American eight out of a field of ten men (both the recerves shooting) was 1,620 points, while the British, who had nine men in the practice, accomplished 1,682 points, boing only 2 less than the total accomplished on Tuesday. The Americans foll off no les than 34 points as compared with their shoot ing the day previous, but still kept 38 points in yesterday's practice anead of the British. The English are working patiently, steadily and with much system. Their weapons and the appur-tenances are in time order. Sir Henry Halford is ceaseless in his efforts to make the team under his direction everything that could be de desired. In connection with the practice of the British connection with the practice of the British Colonel Peel let drop a significant remark yesterday—namely, that the British were not in these meetings so anxious to make high scoring as to get into good form and master the eccentricities of the provalent winds at Croodmoor. He this as it may, the remarkable evenuess of the Englishmen's shooting must challenge the attention of the most cisual observer. The Americans, under the faultiess system of coaching perfected by General Dakin, while they are, upon the whole, surpassing anything ever before reached in team shooting, show a good sical of irregularity in the totals recorded by them at different times. For instance, they lost 38 points yesterday, as compared with their work the day before, while the British fell only two points short in theirs, once reason for this, on the part of the Americans, is their mania for changing from one gun to another, when any of them makes an unsatisfactory score the blame is at once fall upon the gun or anmunition, and straightway a change is made. Mr. Rathbone made such a change at the commencement of the competitions for places on the American team, and his friends boileve that if he is not a member of it to-day the fact is owing to his having 'swapped horses in crossing the stream." The total of the American eight, property so called, without taking in the reserves (Mossra Hepburn and Lamo), is 1609. Major Jowell has again placed himself at the head of the American score, on an excellent record of 209 out of 225 points. It is a singular coincidence that three of the members of last year's team from Ireland head the British scores. Those gouldence are accountedness that three of the American and Mr. Rigby. The individual average of the American benefits the British, 197%. Colonel Peel let drop a significant remark yester-SCORES OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

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Private Prindle	3	0	4	4	2	13	14	3	4	ä	3	19	3
Private Storer	3	0	3	2	4	12	13	4	4	3	5	19	33
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THE CALIFORNIA TEAM.

General Passenger Agent Abbott, of the Erie Railway, received a despatch yesterday afternoon, stating that General McComb and fifteen others, comprising the San Francisco rifle team, en route for Creedmoor left Niagara Falls for New York, via the Eric Railway, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The members of the team will consequently arrive here early this morening, and during their stay will put up at the Sturtevant House.

SUSPENDED LABOR.

ASSAULT UPON THE WORKERS BY THE DRONES-ARRESTS MADE BY THE SOLDIERS-EFFORTS FOR RESUMPTION BY THE OPERATORS [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCHANTON, I'a., Sept. 5, 1877.

An exciting scene occurred in Boone Hill, one of the suburbs of Scranton, this evening, as a party of mine engineers and pump runners were returning from work at the Briggs and Central shafts of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Ratiroad Company. The workmen were under a strong military escort, and while passing slong Madison avenue were assaulted by the feers, hisses and threats of arge crowd that had congregated there. The soldiers made a dash for the disturbers and arrested eight of the number. The menacing attitude of the mob made riot, but the soldiers succeeded in forming a hollow square, with the rioters in the centre, and thus marched to the lockup in the heart of the city.

marched to the lockup in the heart of the city.

Disposition of the respective Mayor McKane and were required to give bail in the sum of \$300 cach, with the exception of a man named Mike Lynch, who had threatened to take the life of the Captain, and was ordered to furnish bail in \$1,000. Two of the disturbers furnished the required security, but the other arx, among them Lynch, are still in duraboo vite.

durabo vite.

Rospects of the syrke.

It is stated here on good authority that the strike will not last much longer. The men of the Pennsylvania Coal Company hold a meeting to-morrow and it is generally believed they will vote in favor of going to work. Should they do so it will break the deadlock and a gradual resumption of operations may be expected in a few days. A well informed coal operator told me to-day that work would be general through the region before the 15th of the month. I learn late to-night that a committee of miners went to New York this afteraous to confer with President Slovia and the Board of Directors. The minors are very relicent, but say that if work is to be resumed the companies must make some concessions, as they will not return to the mines at the old rate of wages.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY RESUMPTION AT WILKESBARRE-MOVEMENTS OF THE MILI-TARY-MUTINY BY A COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILKESBARRE, Sept. 5, 1877.
There are indications to night which lead to the

belief that the beginning of the end of the miners' stirke in this immediate locality is dawning. This sur-mise is based on the fact that half-way compromises are being considered by both sides. Lust night Mr. Parrish, lessee of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, informed his employes that they might go to work on the wages which were paid them when they struck on the basis of the sliding scale. As the

THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

A LITTLE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THEIR BENEFIT NOT MENTIONED IN THE REGULAR PRO-GRAMME.

After the conclusion of their festivities and general reception and business meeting on Tuesday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mesers, Garber, of Nebraska; Bedle, of New Jersey, and Newbold, of Iowa, left for home. When they had gone the quartet, who had remained for the purpose of inspecting our equcational institutions were disconsolate. It was too early to go to oed; they were too tired for more bandshaking; if they walked the corridors of the hotel they knew they would only be the victims of idle curiosits, and might be interviewed; and if they remained in their private parlors they would certainly bere each other to death. What was to be done? While considering the momentous question Poice Commissioner Wheeler was announced and he was asked to answer the question. After a few minutes thought that gent einen and that as the hour was late the only sights available were "the tiger" and "the elephant," both of which could be seen to advantage in the city at that hour of might. He knew this to be a fact, for he was one of the heads of the department which control the "those police in the world." The Western visitors stated that they were accessioned not only to see but to light "the tiger" in his native lairs, so carriages were ordered and the party started in quest of "the ciephant." Their first place visited was the Grand Duke's Opera House. About an hour was spent there and then the party adjudned to Harry Hills. Their privace was quickly noticed and a specual programme improvised for their entertainment, during the course of which Jim Kelly and "seedons's Mouse" had a set-to with the gloves, which called out loud appiance from the gentlemen who half from Kansas and Wisconau. When their hote! remained in their private parlors they would certainly

STARVING IN THE STREET.

From the great number of "charities" in the city and the enormous sums of money contributed yearly to their support it would seem strange indeed to the average citizen that a respectable mother and two without food. Such is the fact, however, as discovered yesterday by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Colidren.

In an alleyway at No. 4 Hoster street, Gonda Donnier was found with her two little girls, one five years old, the other eighteen months. Two weeks ago her hurband deserted her and went to Puladelphia, and three days ago she was ejected from the misorable rooms she had called a home. Since her husband's desertion she had grown thinner and weaker day by day. When turned out of the house, having nowhere to go and too weak to walk, she remained on the stones in the alleyway. When lound by the officer she was almost too leeble to speak. The forty-eight hours of absolute starvation, added to the days of terrible want preceding them, were too much even for her mother's nature, and the arm that had kept the little one to her side was lying powerless between it and the stones. Her eyes were wild and glaring, and her mind was evidently fast leaving her. The starving woman and her two little unfortunities were carried away and placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who will take care of them. without food. Such is the fact, however, as discov-

THE WATCHUNG RAILROAD.

The arrangements for reopening travel on the Wachtung Railroad, the Orange branch of the Mont-clair and Greenwood Lake Railroad, have been comfor practice, and made some very good scoring.
The team of the Sixty-ninth regiment, with major
Duffy at its head, did good work yesterday at Creedmoor.

SHOOTING AT WILLET'S POINT.

Yesterday the United States Engineeers' Riffe Club,
stationed at Willet's Point, had a match at 200 and 500
yards, Springfield rifles, for their club badge. There
were five scoring and two sighting shots allowed at
each distance. Sergeant Fraser won the prize on a

PEAPACK'S PET PICNIC.

Five Thousand Descendants of John Henry Schmidt Together.

THE GENEALOGICAL ORATION

A Photographic Camera That Was Unequal to Its Task.

Ordinarily the population of Peapack, N. J., which is situated somewhere between Morristown and Somer-ville, is about five hundred. It is not a vilinge, but a township, that is spread in a very thin style over a vast expanse of country, lying at the base of towering hills that sometimes assume the grandeur of mountains, as if they knew what an important spot of geography they sheltered. But yesterday the population of Peapack was increased to the extent of five thousand at least, the occasion being the second annual picute of "The Smith Family and Friends' Reunion," an association of which Mr. Isaiah Smith, of Milburn, N. J., is President. The objects of this commendable close corporation have already been men-tioned in the Hunaus. Viewed as a success, the piento was a gigantio affair; but, large as it was, it will undoubtedly-taking into consideration the mathematical training of the Smiths, which induces them to multiply constantly on the face of the earth, and especially in the neighborhood of Peapack—be a much more imposing display next year. Everything passed off in the most creditable manner, and the Committee of Arrangements have abundant reason to congratutriumphantly made to locate and entertain so vast a concourse of people. If there is such a thing as spiritualistic communication with the other world John Heary Schmidt, and Christina, his wife, the original pair of the last century, have certainly been pleased with the rapports that have reached them of the festivities undertaken in their honor.

There were only a lew Smiths on the twenty minutes past seven train that left Hoboken yesterday morning, but the number constantly increases as the journey to Morristown progressed. Morristown and been selected as a sort of depot of Smiths, a rendezvous for the pilgrims who intended to proceed devoutly to Peapack, the homestead of Zacharish, one of John Henry's sons. When the HERALD reporter reached the pleasant town he was just in time to hear the echo of the applause which had greeted the departure of the procession that had formed about the park. Strains muric came up from the dusty road, and the eye could catch the gleam of tering flags where the humpbacked roads brough the spectacle into sharp view against the blue of the follow the Morristown branch of the piculckers. Every available horse in Morristown had been employed for the travel of the eleven miles, and it seemed as if nearly all of Morristown had shut up shop for the day.

nearly all of Morristown had shut up shop for the doy. Thanks to Mr. McCollum, of the United States Hotel, who kindly put his speeder, Drummer Boy, at the service of the reporter, the horrible fate of missing the Smith pienic or being compelled to walk there was averted. It was ascertained that there were quite one hundred conveyances in line when the start was made to the music of a band and drum corps. Four or live of these conveyances in line when the start was made to the music of a band and drum corps. Four or live of these conveyances were lour-noise teams. The utmost enthusiasm characterized the departure.

PURSUING PRAPACK.

There is such a piace as Peapack, startling as it may seem to the careless reader. After the description of its whereabeuts it will no longer be a test question in goographical classes, every member of which, without the information, would have to go to the loot. But it is a hard place to lind. The reporter's guide, who drove Drummer Boy grudgingly over the stony roads, knew a "smort cut" over isendama Mountain. Like an people who know short cuts over mountains he became puzzled. All of the hardy mountainneers questioned knew, or seemed to know, about Peapack, but their directions were anything but direct, Pospack eluded one as the will-o'-the-wisp does the rash intruder in the discoal swamp. Haiting upon the brews industrial to part the horse had done circus business from the half-time stopping piece way below, there was nothing to see but a vast panoram of magnificent country, dipping into cool, shary valleys, where the farm houses seemed asteep in the commones of trees, and rising into rugged, defiant prominence, were bended pines showed the paralytic stroke of the storm. There was nothing to hear but the somnoient hum of the bees hovering over buckwheat neids. Dogs ran out and barked at the carriage, and a ghost-like face was occasionally seen at the windows of the storm. There was nothing to hear but the somnoient hum of the bees hovering over buckwheat neids. Dogs ran out and

Passing a house that had a large flag floating over it, and then passing a signpost wreathed in flowers, the

mto view of the Smith homesteal, where the planic was in progress. The people could be seen moving through the trees of the grove across the way from the house, but the wagons were everywhere. There was really no end to their tether. They were not up at stumps and trees and fence rails. In many a trap parties were inuching in true race trace lashion, and every moment a fresh cloud of cust blew around the bend and an additional wagon came into view. Some of the Smiths came on horseback and a very few on foot; for it must be known that they are a weit-to-do family, the members of which are able to ride on Peapacs occasiobs. Getting nearer it was seen that the grove was packed with smiths, was Peapacked with them, in fact, it was no dinner nour, the business meeting having just been concluded, and in every available spot tables were placed that groaned, as tables have a habit of doing, uneer the weight of the cold chicken, the corned bed, the wastermeion, pickles, cakes, pies and other delicacies. While the mace Smith was being comforted it was certainly a very animated scene.

Those of the enrivages that were ortunate enough to get into the enclosure passed under an arch that had the word: "welcome" upon it. In the centre of the foreground of the picture then presented was the grand stand tastefully graped with the national colors. Above it, trailing from tree to tree, were loops of evergreeits, in two of which were the pictures of George Washington Smith, latter of his country, and Martha Washington Smith, latter of his country, and Martha Washington Smith, later of his country, and Martha Washington Smith, later of his country, and Martha Washington Smith, later of his country, and martha discount. To the right was the music stand erected for a band from Florington. There was also a band from Raritan on the ground, and a drum corps, composed of Mr. Fairchild and his lour sons, from Morriscown. The word creased in the Continental costume. Over this stand was any interesting market and many trees had pasted on th

yesterday arrested, at the Grand Chron Hotel, Robert that was kept in a next desk that was also draped with that was kept in a next desk that was also draped with that was kept in a next desk that was also draped with that was kept in a next desk that was also draped with that was the accord and unanimity of the dispositions that cassed it, out certain it is that there positions that cassed it, out certain it is that there positions that cassed it, out certain it is that there positions that cassed it, out certain it is that there positions that cassed it, out certain it is that there positions that cassed it, out certain it is that there positions that the descendants of John Hongy and Christian, whose history will be found above were as that the descendants of John Hongy and Christian, whose history will be found below, were as that the descendants of John Hongy and Christian, whose history will be found below, were as that the descendants of John Hongy and Christian, whose history will be found above were fast on being a proper will be found above were fast on the part of nurses who were left to guard them. One fact, deserving especial notice, is that avery large number of pretty gris were present. This made plain the reason for over one thousand rantia, or was the present of the pretty grists were present. This made plain the reason for over one thousand rantia, or was the present of the pretty grists were present. This made plain the reason for over one thousand rantia, or was the present of the pretty grists were present. This made plain the reason for over one thousand rantia, or was the present of the pretty grists were present. This made plain the reason for over one thousand rantia, or was a proper was the pretty grists and the pretty grists and pretty g

corelatives the following families figure in the committee—Hears. Winget, Dilly, Cole, Peterson, Committee of Minck, Peterson, Committee of Minck, Peterson, Management of Allowing and Minck, Peterson of the proceedings at the during and the first the reading of the proceedings should be not that the read when the propose of disposing of it; at ball-past one orelock the grand photographic grouping should take place; at two the continuo of the day, and then the other addresses would wind up the lectivities. The programme was faithfully carried out; without a single lialt, save in the instance of the process. To proceed the process of the process

w has said.—
An how skilful grows the hand,
Tint obeyeth love's command!
It is the heart, and not the brain,
Which to the highest doth attain,
And he was follows love's behest
Fa. excelleth all the rest.

And he who follows love's behest
Fa. excelleth all the rea.

"Destroy the Ismily," the speaker added, "and Ishmaelites would multiply."

"Mos THEY WERE.

"John Henry Schmidt," the speaker went on, "was prents, and probably belonged to the Lutheran church. He landed in New York white yet a lad, and the next view we have of him is at Staunton, N. J., where he was employed by Mr. Hassell. One night, while sitting it the best room of his employer's house, the stept, umid bey asked the blushing Christian daughter of his employer to be his wife. She said she would, and in 1735 she was a She little dreamed then of what she was about to do and of the Peapack pienc. Personally she was a very charming woman, who had been born in Newark some twenty years previous to her marriage. The young couple started in Readington, Hunterdon county, N. J., and in course of time had nine suos and eight daughters. None of that generation remains. It is impossible to speak accurately of the next generation, but there are now more than twenty grandchidren of the original pair living. Of the children of their sons the names of cloven are known—namely, John, Peter (at whose farm the pionic was held, William, Zachariah, Mrs. Gertrade Feimiy, Mrs. Celiand Logan, Henry, Samuel, Mrs. Grirstiam Mucklow, Mrs. Elizabeth Cranmer and Mrs. Bellis. This latter lady, called 'Aunt Bellis Smith,' is the oldest living representative of the family; the is ninety-two years of age, and lives at New Brunswick. Next in order to the representative of the family; the is ninety-two years of age, and lives at New Brunswick. Next in latter lady, called 'Aunt Bellis Smith,' is the oldest living representative of the family; she is uninety-way years of age, and lives at 'New Brunswick. Next in order is her brother Henry, who is still a young man of eighty-seven summers. He also lives at New Brunswick. Mrs. Bellis is now the mother of four generations. The children of the daughters of John, Henry and Christian were tweive in number. In the Garatrant family they are:—Henry, Jacob S., Gornelius, Mrs. Christian Tiger and Mrs. Sarah A. Clauson. In the Cole family they are:—Henry, Jacob S., Gornelius, Mrs. Christian Tiger and Mrs. Sarah A. Clauson. In the Cole family they are:—Andrew S., Mrs. Sarah Allen and Mrs. Mary S. Wolf. (It will be noticed that the Tiger and the Wolf met amicably at the Peapack lestival.) In the Manning family they are Jacob and Nicholas. In the Demott family there is Richard S. In the Sheats family Mrs. Sarah A. Hill is the representative. The qualities of the Smith stock are—first, a business tact, shown in agriculture, real estate, merchandise and architecture; second, a love of law and order, the people being people of piety." The speaker reviewed finally the death roll of the Smiths, and concluded his address by saying, "While John Henry Schmidt's body rests in peace his name goes marching on." The liev, Charles Woodruff, of Duneilen, N. J., followed with a lew appropriate remarks, and then the stand was given up to five-minute men, whose utterances were punctuated with bursts of melody from the two bands and the Continental drum corps. There was also some fine singing by the choir of the American Reformed Church of Peapack. It is worthy of note that in the mesical programme the "Sweet By and By" was not lorgotten. At about four of the American Reformed Church of Peapack. It is worthy of note that in the mesical programme the "Sweet By and By" was not lorgotten. At about four of the American Reformed Church of Peapack.

AN ELOPEMENT FRUSTRATED.

Detectives Forris and Hickey, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested, at the Grand Union Hotel, Robert Greenwood, aged about thirty-five years, and Rhods Hennessy, aged sixteen, said to have eloped from